

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 13-17, 24, 28-29 and 31, and add a new claim 42 as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A radiation sensor comprising:

a housing, an attenuator with at least one cavity for attenuating optical radiation, and [[a]] at least one detector,

wherein a window of the housing for receiving external radiation and the detector are located on an identical side of the attenuator.
2. (Currently Amended) The radiation sensor as ~~described~~ claimed in claim 1, wherein the housing has a housing lid having an aperture ~~with~~ a for receiving the window of the housing.
3. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 2, wherein said window comprises a sapphire plate.
4. (Currently Amended) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 3, wherein said sapphire plate has ~~with~~ a first portion with a diameter approximately equal to a diameter of the aperture of the lid said window and a second portion with a diameter greater smaller than the diameter of the aperture of the lid said window.
5. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 2, wherein said window comprises a sapphire positive lens.
6. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein said attenuator has several cavities and means for transferring radiation from a first cavity to at least one secondary cavity inside of the attenuator.
7. (Currently Amended) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 6, wherein each of the secondary cavities directs scattered and attenuated light to a respective detector therein with a different spectral range of sensitivity.
8. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 6, wherein said means for transferring radiation includes a semi transparent part of the attenuator.

9. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 6, wherein said means for transferring radiation includes an opening between the first and secondary cavities in the attenuator.
10. (Currently Amended) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 6, wherein said attenuator has a body made of fluoropolymer or metal, and the first cavity has an opening adjacent to the window of the housing, and the secondary cavity has an opening adjacent to the detector.
11. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 10, wherein said means for transferring radiation includes a semi transparent part of the attenuator body.
12. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 10, wherein said means for transferring radiation includes an opening between the first and secondary cavities in the attenuator body.
13. (Currently Amended) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 10, wherein each of the first and secondary cavities is cylindrical, and wherein an opening adjacent to the window of the housing and an opening adjacent to the detector are located on the same side of the attenuator.
14. (Currently Amended) [[The]] A radiation sensor as claimed in claim 10, comprising:  
a housing, an attenuator with at least one cavity for attenuating optical radiation, and a detector,  
wherein said attenuator has several cavities and means for transferring radiation from a first cavity to at least one secondary cavity inside of the attenuator,  
said attenuator has a body made of fluoropolymer or metal, and the first cavity has an opening adjacent to the window, and the secondary cavity has an opening adjacent to the detector, and  
a moveable cylindrical insert is placed inside the first cavity to adjust the amount of radiation passing from the first cavity to the secondary cavity.

15. (Currently Amended) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein said attenuator has an attenuator body ~~housing has a housing lid~~ having a first aperture [[with]] for receiving a first light guide window, and ~~said housing has a~~ [[n]] second housing aperture [[with]] for receiving a first light guide window.
16. (Currently Amended) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 15, wherein said attenuator has several channels each connected with one of the apertures in the attenuator body and a light scattering cavity cavities and means for transferring radiation from a first cavity to at least one secondary cavity inside of the attenuator, and the first cavity has two openings adjacent is connected to the channels first and second windows.
17. (Currently Amended) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein a RS-232 means and RS-232 connector are placed in said housing.
18. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein said detector comprises at least one of a silicon carbide UV A photodiode, a silicon carbide UV B photodiode, a silicon carbide UV C photodiode, a GaAsP (UV A + B) photodiode, a GaAsP (UV + visible) photodiode, an AlGaN UV photodiode, and a GaN UV photodiode.
19. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 6, wherein a UV Long Pass Filter is placed inside the secondary cavity and in front of said detector.
20. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 19, wherein the UV Long Pass Filter comprises a polyester plate, and said detector comprises a GaAsP UV A + B photodiode.
21. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 20, wherein said polyester plate is 1 mm to 4 mm thick.
22. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 19, wherein the UV Long Pass Filter comprises a polycarbonate plate, and said detector comprises a GaAsP photodiode for a visible light range.

23. (Original) The radiation sensor as claimed in claim 22, wherein said polycarbonate plate is 1 mm to 4 mm thick.
24. (Currently Amended) The radiation sensor according to claim 1, wherein the detector accommodates an average signal with a maximum regulation to give a current not more than [[0.8-]]1.0 mA for maximum irradiance on the input.
25. (Original) The radiation sensor according to claim 1, further comprising a temperature sensor.
26. (Original) The radiation sensor according to claim 1, further comprising a preamplifier, an amplifier, and a controller with an analog to digital converter.
27. (Original) The radiation sensor according to claim 1, further comprising one or several push buttons, memory, and a display.
28. (Currently Amended) The method of sensing UV radiation comprising the steps of:  
providing a UV detector and a radiation attenuator with at least two ~~cavity~~ cavities for attenuating optical radiation and means for transferring radiation from a first cavity to at least one secondary cavity inside of the attenuator;  
adjusting said means for transferring radiation to have a predetermined level of radiation on a sensing area of the detector; and  
detecting an attenuated radiation with the detector.
29. (Currently Amended) The method of sensing UV radiation according to the claim 28, further comprising the steps of:  
providing a temperature sensor [[for]] to measure a detector temperature;  
measuring and storing a total accumulative dose of radiation measured by the detector since last calibration; and  
correcting the detector due to aging caused by the total accumulative dose and the detector temperature.

30. (Original) The method of sensing UV radiation according to the claim 29, further comprising a step of displaying a result after the correcting step.
31. (Currently Amended) The method of sensing UV radiation according to the claim 28, wherein the adjusting step involves adjusting and calibrating the detector to accommodate[[s]] an average signal with a maximum regulation to give a predetermined current.
32. (Original) The method of sensing UV radiation according to the claim 28, further comprising a step of optically filtering an attenuated radiation with a plastic plate.
33. (Original) An optical attenuator comprising:  
an attenuator body with at least one cavity for attenuating optical radiation, said cavity having an entrance with one multi-stage input opening or plural input openings; and  
means for transferring radiation inside of the attenuator body and then to an external detector.
34. (Original) The optical attenuator as claimed in claim 33, wherein said means for transferring radiation includes a semi transparent part of the attenuator body.
35. (Original) The optical attenuator as claimed in claim 33, wherein said means for transferring radiation including an opening between a first cavity and at least one secondary cavity in the attenuator body.
36. (Original) The optical attenuator as claimed in claim 35, wherein each of the secondary cavities directs scattered and attenuated light to a respective detector with a different spectral range of sensitivity.
37. (Original) The optical attenuator as claimed in claim 35, wherein said attenuator body is made of fluoropolymer or metal, the first cavity has an input opening with a window, and the secondary cavity has an output opening towards the detector.
38. (Original) The optical attenuator as claimed in claim 36, wherein each of the first and secondary cavities is cylindrical , and said input opening with the window and said

output opening towards the detector are located on the same side of the attenuator body.

39. (Original) The optical attenuator as claimed in claim 36, wherein a moveable cylindrical insert is placed inside the first cavity to adjust the amount of radiation passing from the first cavity to the secondary cavity.
40. (Original) The optical attenuator as claimed in claim 33, wherein each of said plural input openings has a different diameter to accept radiation guides of different diameters to bring a radiation inside the entrance cavity.
41. (Original) The optical attenuator as claimed in claim 33, wherein the multi-stage input opening has sections of different diameters along an optical path therein to accommodate radiation guides having different diameters.
42. A radiation sensor comprising:
  - a housing with a window for receiving external radiation thereinto, an attenuator with at least two cavities for attenuating optical radiation, and a detector, wherein said two cavities are arranged side by side in a direction parallel with a receiving surface of the window.